

ANOTHER STEAMER VICTIM OF U-BOAT ON ATLANTIC COAST

Pinar del Rio Sunk Seventy
Miles Off the Shores
of Maryland.

ONE SMALL BOAT WITH CREW
IS MISSING; ANOTHER LANDS

Navy and Air Forces Concen-
trate Efforts to Bag
Sea Raiders.

SEARCHING VIRGINIA SHORES

Claimed Many Coves Provide Hiding
Places Where Men Can Rest
and Obtain Supplies.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The American steamer Pinar del Rio was sunk by a German submarine seventy miles off the coast of Maryland yesterday morning. One of her boats, with the captain and seventeen members of the crew, is missing, and another with sixteen men has landed on the Virginia coast.

A brief dispatch to the Navy Department to-night announcing the sinking did not say whether the ship was shelled or torpedoed. Hope is held that the missing boat either has been picked up by some passing vessel or will turn up at some point along the coast.

Until to-night the raiders had not been reported as showing themselves since the Norwegian steamer Vinland was sunk off the Virginia capes last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock.

The Pinar del Rio was a freighter of 2,504 gross tons, and was built in South Shields, Eng. In 1915, being christened the Saba, she was bought by an American firm some time ago and placed under American register. It is assumed here she was engaged either in the coastwise or West Indian trade.

All sinkings reported to the Navy Department since the submarines left the New Jersey coast district last Sunday have occurred off the coasts of Maryland and Virginia, with several of them due east of Cape Henry. This indicates that the U-boats are operating over a very limited area, probably of not more than a few hundred square miles, but in a very important shipping lane.

COMBINE FORCES TO BAG

DANGEROUS SEA RAIDERS

Since it became known that the submarines were in this area, naval and air forces have concentrated their efforts there. The task of bagging the sea wolves even in so limited an area is not an easy one, as the vessels can submerge and lie on the bottom until danger is past. Then, too, the suggestion has been made that the craft may have been finding refuge at night in the many coves and inlets along the Eastern Virginia shore line, and there recharged batteries and given the crew breathing and resting spells.

Fair weather has prevailed along the coast since the Rio was sent down, and even if the men in the missing boat are not rescued at sea, they should be able to make land in a day or two.

SINKING OF STEAMER

RAISES RAID TOTAL

The sinking of this vessel makes eighteen vessels sunk by the German U-boat raiders off the Atlantic coast, including eight steamers and ten ships of other types, mostly schooners. The steamers were the Carolina, sunk by gunfire, with a possible loss of forty-five; the Winnesboro, torpedoed and all aboard saved; Herbert Pratt, struck mine piloted by Germans, all saved; Texel, bombed, all saved; Harpathian, torpedoed, all saved; Eldsvold, torpedoed, all safe; Vinland, torpedoed, all safe, and the Pinar del Rio, eighteenth possibly lost. The other vessels were the Samuel G. Mendel, bombed, all saved; De Sauss, found off Delaware capes, with her torpedoed, crew missing; Edward B. Beaud, Jr., bombed, crew missing; Samuel W. Hathaway, bombed, crew missing.

Unconfirmed reports reaching here say that two more derelicts of ships have been sighted off the Jersey coast and that an abandoned seaplane had been sighted many miles at sea.

A message received to-night from Norfolk told of the landing of Chief Mate Arkes and fifteen men from the torpedoed American steamer Pinar del Rio. The men landed at the Mantolife-saving station on the North Carolina coast, about fifty miles below Norfolk.

This is the first information received

at the ship was torpedoed.

The brief report of the landing of the men late to-night also said that one life-boat, containing the captain and seventeen men, was separated from the other boat during Saturday night, and is still unaccounted for. The survivors are in doubt as to their exact position when sunk, but thought they were off the Virginia capes. They report that the ship was torpedoed, but gave no details.

REPORT TWO DESTROYERS

HAVE CAUGHT U-BOAT

NORFOLK, VA., June 9.—Reports that two American destroyers to-night had been seen with an unidentified craft in tow, believed to be a submarine, and further stories cited as confirming the Saturday report of a brush between destroyers and a U-boat off the Virginia capes, were the out-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Once Newsy, He Hunts
Huns Now in Europe

BY BERT FORD.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 9.—Not far from field headquarters, just after yesterday's engagement south of Chateau-Thierry, a little doughboy emerged from bushes where American batteries were splitting fire. He was leading a German prisoner wearing a helmet that resembled an inverted coal hod.

The captor was Private Charles Glinberg, who used to sell papers at the corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York. His bayonet was pressed uncomfortably close to his prisoner's spine.

"Bagging Huns is better than peddling extras in the big burg," piped the ex-newsy. "Gee, but it was hell to-day. I never heard such popping. We were over early this morning. We gave the Germans the old soldier-punch. I found this geezer hiding in a shell hole. He was glad to join me. I tried to pump him for information. He carried pictures of his two children with him. He said the war was finished for him, and I reckon it is, and for a lot of other guys out there."

"I bet this scrap'll go big in the New York dailies. There ought to be a few pennies for the newsies in this. I never thought I'd be chasing Huns to defend the art treasures of Paris when I was doing out papers on Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street."

GREENVILLE MAN LOSES
LIFE TO SAVE ANOTHER

Hears Cries for Help at Laurel Park
Lake, and Leaps to His
Death.

BOTH BODIES ARE RECOVERED

A. L. Mills Was One of the Leading
Business Men of South Carolina,
and an Extensive Dealer in
Cotton.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 9.—In vain trying to save the life of Ed Johnson, until recently a member of the pressroom force of the Asheville Citizen, A. L. Mills, a leading business man of Greenville, S. C., lost his own life at Laurel Park lake, near Hendersonville, this afternoon. It is stated that Johnson, who was unknown to the Greenville man, became exhausted while attempting to swim across the lake. His forces were thrown in vain to attempt his rescue. Reaching Johnson after the latter had gone down for the second time, Mills was seized around the neck by Johnson, who dragged his would-be rescuer down to death. Mills was one of the leading cotton dealers in South Carolina. Both bodies were recovered.

BOARD TO SEEK LIGHT
ON WORKING CONDITIONS

Modifications of New Wage Scale for
Shop Employees May Be
Aimed.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Information throwing light on wages and working conditions of railroad shopmen will be sought this week by the board of railroad wages, from superintendents of motive power and other railway executives, and soon thereafter the board expects to recommend to Director General McAdoo a number of modifications of the new wage scale applying to shop employees.

As soon as shop wages are disposed of representatives of other classes of labor will be given opportunity of explaining their reasons for being dissatisfied with the amount of wage increases.

The first general payments of wages under the new scale will be made this week.

CREW OF COAST PATROL
DIRIGIBLE FOUND IN SEA

Rudder of Craft Shattered When It Col-
lides With Telegraph Pole
on Shore.

CHATHAM, MASS., June 9.—The crew of three men of a coast patrol dirigible airship were landed here today by a coast patrol boat after they had been picked up from their helplessly craft ten miles at sea. The airship, in returning to its hangar last night, hit a telegraph pole, snapping its rudder and leaving it helpless. Before the pilot could bring the dirigible down on the sands, an off-shore breeze swept her out to sea.

The coast patrol boat followed in pursuit and found the balloon resting on the surface with the three men perched safely on top of the bag. The disabled dirigible will be towed to port.

SEEK ARMY DESERTERS

Officials Hear Gang Is Hiding in Sand
Mountain and Is Armed
to Battle.

SCOTTSDALE, A. I., June 9.—A gang of slackers and deserters, who are said to have organized a band to resist capture, are hiding in the fastnesses of Sand Mountain, near here, and officers are preparing to swoop down upon their lair. The men are armed.

Arnold Henkel, a desperate German prisoner, who escaped from internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe some weeks ago, was last seen in the Sand Mountain section, and it is thought probably is among the gang now in hid-

OFFENSIVE ALONE WILL WIN BATTLE

Destruction of Enemy's Organ-
ized Forces Main Object of
Warfare, Says Foch.

NO VICTORY IN DEFENSIVE

Army Must Attack at End of
Fight in Order to
Win.

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, June 9.—That battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive is the significant declaration made by General Foch, commander-in-chief of the allies, in an important article contributed by him to the weekly journal, the Field. In which he discusses the problem of the soldier and the way to victory.

"Modern warfare, to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," says General Foch, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces."

"War undertakes and prepares this destruction by battle, which brings about the overthrow of the adversary. It organizes his command, destroys his discipline and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned."

BATTLE SHOULD NOT
BE WHOLLY DEFENSIVE

"Our first axiom must be that completely to achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victory. It is simply a game that must be begun over again."

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results, and, in consequence, must always be adopted at the finish."

"To maintain our position is not synonymous with being victorious, and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive, to fix the direction of attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy, and prevent him from carrying out the same maneuvers we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim."

DECISIVE ATTACK IS
KEYSTONE OF BATTLE

"But since there remains no doubt that decisive attack is the very keystone of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be envisaged, considered, organized, provided with forces, and measure in which they will prepare, facilitate and guarantee development of a decisive attack characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed and for which, in consequence, it is essential that there shall be the maximum reserve force possible of troops of maneuver. The reserve—that is to say the prepared blue-ghost—is organized, and kept carefully instructed to execute the single act of battle from which results are expected, namely, the decisive attack."

"Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the blue-ghost may be strong enough to make the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well-thought-out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in altogether in an action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of battle, an action with proper characteristics—surprise, mass and speed. All our forces really participate either by preparing it or by carrying it out."

"In this our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Although the theory fails when applied by feeble hands and when necessities obscure the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while, namely, decisive attack, which is alone capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

ARMOUR PACKING COMPANY
CHANGES ORGANIZATION

Will Abandon Closed Corporation and
Make 'Firm a Stockholders'
Company at Once.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Armour & Co. to-night announced that it would change from a closed corporation to a stockholders' company by issuing \$60,000,000 in debenture bonds, exchangeable for 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, as a part of the \$314,174,125 of assets, in order to procure additional capital for the expansion of its business to take care of war orders. The bonds, which are to be issued at 6 per cent, have been underwritten by Chicago banks, and constitute the largest single piece of financing ever cared for exclusively by Chicago financiers.

AMERICANS ALWAYS WIN

French Writer Points Out That Ger-
mans Have Been Worst in
Every Encounter.

PARIS, June 9.—Henri Bidou, the noted military critic, in an article to-day points out that in no encounter with Americans have the Germans so far had any success.

"The Germans," he writes, "already have learned the mistake they made in despising the 'contemptible little British army.' They are now equally wrong in 'despising' the American Army, which already has made them pay in total for their torpedoing attacks."

"The enemy tried to frighten a valiant nation that will make him pay on a large scale before long."

2,927 AMERICANS DIE IN WAR ZONE

Number Includes Those Killed
and Those Dying of Wounds
and Illness.

4,046 MEN ARE WOUNDED

First Weekly Casualty List Also
Shows 342 Among
the Missing.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Casualties among the American expeditionary forces thus far reported by General Pershing, including to-day's list, total 7,315, the War Department announced to-day, in making public the first of the regular weekly summaries of casualties. Deaths in action and from wounds, diseases, accidents and all other causes numbered 2,927, while 4,046 men have been wounded and 342 are missing in action, including men held prisoners in Germany.

The department's recapitulation follows:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 1,033; died of wounds, 310; died of disease, 1,192; died of accidents and other causes, 392; wounded in action, 4,046; missing in action (including prisoners), 342; total, 7,315.

While no official explanation was given for the decision of the department to advise the country weekly of the exact total of casualties since the landing of the first American forces in France last June, it is understood that it resulted largely from widespread reports that casualties had been very heavy and that total figures were being withheld from the public.

It has been explained at the department that the daily lists sent by General Pershing are issued with as little delay as possible. The casualties are so scattered in the lists that they will not give information of value to the enemy, but this does not mean that any appreciable numbers are held back. After heavy actions, such as that at Cantigny, it requires several days to check up the casualties and cable them to the department.

AMERICANS HOLD SECTORS
AT SEVERAL VITAL POINTS

American troops have been in the trenches several months, and now hold sectors at several points along the western front. In addition, many American units are brigaded with the French and British, and have been in heavy fighting since the German drive began in March. General Pershing's men first went into the front line last November for training and soon afterward they took over a trench sector permanently. Other units went into the trenches for final training with the French later, and finally took over sectors, so that the total frontage now held by the Americans ranks second to that of the British and French armies.

Marine corps casualties are issued separately from those of the army, and no reports have yet come on the killed and wounded among the marines, who have been engaged in heavy fighting near Chateau-Thierry. Up to that fighting the marine corps casualties had been very low, as they were only recently moved up to the front line, having previously been engaged in police work along the American lines of communication. Considering the number of Americans actually in the front lines, and the length of time they have been "carrying on," officers do not regard the total of casualties as large. The number of men actually killed in action so far as reported to the department is 742, while of the more than 4,000 wounded, only 310 have died from their wounds. The list of missing, including prisoners, also is comparatively small.

The 291 men listed as having been killed at sea went down with the torpedoed British transport Tuscania and the torpedoed American transport Antilles. The latter was sunk while returning to America, but the Tuscania was sent down while carrying nearly 3,000 men to England.

More American soldiers have died abroad from disease than have fallen in battle, while those who have died from accidents and other causes outnumbered those who have succumbed to wounds. Many of the deaths from accidents were among men training for the air service.

STEAMER AIKOKU MARU
GOES ON PACIFIC ROCKS

First Japanese Freighter Taken Over
by United States Shipping Board
in Precarious Position.

[By Associated Press.]

A PACIFIC PORT, June 9.—Striking on a ledge in a dense fog off the North Pacific coast this morning, the Japanese freighter Aikoku Maru, said to be the first Japanese vessel taken over by the United States Shipping Board, is in a precarious condition and may slip off to deep water at high tide, according to a message received to-night by the local merchants' exchange.

The vessel, which recently arrived here, was taken over to the Shipping Board and left yesterday for a Canadian-Pacific port to load coal for the United States.

The message said that the steamer Rainer was standing by the vessel, but did not state whether the crew had been taken off. The place where the Aikoku Maru struck is a particularly hazardous stretch of water, and mariners here think she may have been forced on the ledge of the heavy tide.

Will Burn German Books.

BOSTON, June 9.—A bonfire of German schoolbooks will form a feature of Boston's Fourth of July celebration.

RUPPRECHT'S ARMY HITS ALLIED FRONT

Prof. Olivier, of University of Virginia,
Announces Discovery of New Star

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 9.—A very brilliant new star, or nova, was discovered last night by Professor Charles P. Olivier at the Leander McCormick Observatory at the University of Virginia. This, at present, is the second brightest nova for three centuries. So far as known, the observation here was the first made. The fact that the sun sets in Europe several hours before it does in America, of course, gave European observers the first opportunity to make the discovery, which they may have done.

The position of the new star is right ascension 18 hours 44 minutes; declination, 0 degrees 32 minutes north. It was first seen at 11:20 last night and at that time the magnitude was 0.6, and at 4 A. M., 0.4. Therefore, it was continuing to grow brighter. This makes it the third brightest star in the northern hemisphere of the sky and therefore an extremely conspicuous object. It is situated in the constellation Aquila, between the two branches of the Milky Way. The color was white, with a tinge of blue.

The new star rises about 9 P. M. and will be on the meridian about 3 A. M. Therefore it can be easily seen in the southeast at any time

after 11 P. M. A person unfamiliar with the sky can identify it by looking in the Milky Way about halfway to the zenith. The only other nova which has exceeded this in brightness for several centuries was Nova Persei, discovered in February, 1901, by Dr. Anderson, of Scotland. This star, at its brightest, was only 0.3 of a magnitude brighter than the nova just located. The present nova may become brighter by to-night, since it was still on the rise at day-break. The new stars only appear in the Milky Way and brilliant ones come on an average of less than one per century. It is therefore remarkable that two such ones should have appeared within seventeen years.

While nothing can as yet be said regarding the actual distance of the star from the earth, it can be safely said that the catastrophe, whose record only reached the earth last night, probably took place centuries ago—such is the immense distances of these objects.

A large number of plates were at once taken with the great twenty-six-inch telescope at the Leander McCormick Observatory. These will be used in determining the true distance of the nova. Careful estimates of its brightness were also made, and all possible data concerning the nova is being collected as quickly as possible.

HIGHEST MEDAL OF HONOR
CAN BE WON BY OFFICERS

Deeds of the Most Distinguished Personal
Bravery Are
Necessary.

NURSES CAN WIN OTHERS

Secretary of War Baker Explains
Regulations Regarding Three Ser-
vice Rewards Recently Provided
by United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—America's new medal of honor, the highest of the three decorations recently authorized by Congress, may be won only by officers and men of the American army who have performed in action "deeds of the most distinguished personal bravery and self-sacrifice" under the orders issued by General Pershing and made public to-day by Secretary Baker.

The distinguished service cross and distinguished service medal may be awarded officers and men of the allies as well as the American forces, and also to nurses and other women serving with these forces. The service cross will be awarded only for distinguished service in action, but the service medal may be awarded "to any one who distinguishes himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war or in connection with operations against an armed enemy of the United States."

NEW RULES TO GOVERN
ALIEN REGISTRATION

Females Over Fourteen Years of Age
Must Appear Before
June 17 and 26.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Department of Justice to-night issued further explanation of its regulations concerning German alien females, in warning of the registration, which will take place between June 17 and June 26, inclusive, with the exception of one intervening Sunday.

Definition of those required to register is as follows:

All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German empire or of the imperial German government being females of the age of fourteen years and upward, who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens.

Austro-Hungarian women are not required to register, unless they come also within the provisions of the previous paragraph.

Those who are required to register and fail to do so, and those who do register and fail to furnish a registration card, are liable to internment for the duration of the war.

THEY ALSO SEE STAR

United States Naval Observatory Offi-
cials at Baker, Ore., Also Find
New Visitor.

BAKER, ORE., June 9.—A new star, in the constellation Aquila, reported to have been discovered last night by Professor C. T. Olivier, University of Virginia, was seen here to-day by Dr. George Y. Peters and Professor W. M. Conrad, of the United States naval observatory.

Three Killed in Auto Smash.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, June 9.—Mr. and Mrs. William Sellers, of Bellair, and Lillian Paden, aged one year, of Martins Ferry, were killed here late to-day in an automobile collision.

Will Elect President Wilson.

PARIS, June 9.—The Academy of Sciences Saturday will elect President Wilson, Cardinal Mercier and Signor Salandra, former Premier of Italy, members.

NEW ENEMY DRIVE IN NOYON SECTION MEETS RESISTANCE

Present Offensive Is North
of Last Week's
Big Battle.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK
IN ATTACK AT RHEIMS

Americans in Montdidier Sector
Not Yet Engaged in
Fighting.

QUIET PREVAILS ON MARNE

Intense Artillery Duels Between
Astico and Plave River
in Italian Theater.

[By Associated Press.]

The armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria again are hitting the allied line in a new offensive, with Paris apparently their objective. Between Montdidier and Noyon, over a front of about twenty miles, preceded as usual by a heavy bombardment with shells of all calibers and with noxious gases, the enemy's initial maneuver evidently has in view the bending back of the allied front toward the town of St. Just, on the northern wing, and toward the railroad junction of Compiègne on the southern flank, getting astride the Oise River and driving southwest toward the French capital.

The French troops are resisting the impact with the usual valor, but the Germans, on their right and in the center, have been able to penetrate the line for distances ranging from two-thirds of a mile south of Montdidier to relatively two and a half miles at Reims-sur-Meuse, in the center. Thence to Noyon, however, the allied line is holding strongly.

If success should rest with the enemy on the new battle front, it possibly might badly affect the stability of the line of the defenders from the Oise to the Marne and compel a falling back westward from the Oise to the region of the Marne northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in order to straighten out the deep salient that would then project eastward, with the Soissons sector as its apex.

The allied commanders, it is asserted, were not taken unawares by the new offensive. On the other hand, they had anticipated, since the failure of the army of the German Crown Prince to gain its objectives between Soissons and the Marne and thence on the southern part of the line running to Rheims, that the German high command would decree another maneuver to the north, and preparations accordingly were made to withstand the shock.

The fighting is of extremely sanguinary character, and whether it will be confined to the area at present affected remains to be seen. At last accounts, it had not spread north of Montdidier to the village of Cantigny, which the Americans are holding.

Comparative quiet prevails in the region of the Marne, and on that portion of the line in Flanders held by the British there have been no references of interest, according to Field Marshal Haig's latest communication. The only attack reported in the French official communication in the region of Rheims was delivered by the Germans, who suffered serious losses, but gained no ground.

From the Astico region to the Plave River, in the Italian theater, there have been intense artillery duels, but no infantry engagements of great importance, although the British south of the Asso, and the Italians east of the Brenta River carried out successful attacks, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy and taking prisoners and machine guns. Similar attacks by the enemy in the Mal Arsa and Astico Valley were repulsed.

CREATION OF PARIS DEFENSE
COMMITTEE NOT SURPRISING

The creation of a Paris defense committee should cause no surprise, writes Frederic Brunet, the Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies. "The situation on the front is better, but it would be dangerous optimism not to prepare for the fluctuations of war."

Continuing his statement Brunet says: "It is a grave matter to speak of eventualities which may occur." The Germans must surmount tremendous obstacles before they can get within striking distance of Paris. However, the city should not be abandoned, for it is the supreme redoubt upon which depends the fate of the country, which would refuse to give ground for the sake of economizing in the lives of soldiers.

It would be dangerous and unpardonable not to envisage all eventualities, even the most excessive which might occur before the arrival of the great American contingents that will swing the scale of effectiveness in our favor.

"By a new offensive, without counting the sacrifices, the Germans might gain a position enabling them to bombard Paris with long-range guns, not intermittently as they are now doing with the 'big Bertha,' but systematically and continuously.

"Under such conditions industrial life would become impossible as regards

MC'COY IS SENTENCED

Draws Life Term in Prison for Mur-
dering Oliver Charles in Pike-
ville, Ky.

[By Associated Press.]

PIKEVILLE, KY., June 9.—Joseph McCoy, charged with killing Oliver Charles here last November, was sentenced to life in the penitentiary by a jury in the Pike County Circuit Court this morning.

McCoy a member of the well-known feud family, went to the home of Charles and shot him dead in the yard.